FORT WORTH, TEXAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1891.

BLAINE OR NOBODY.

That Is the Republican Slogan that Alarms Harrison.

HE HATES BLAINE-BOOMERS.

Elains to Get Blaine to Write a Letter to Soothe Benny's Travall.

Let or No Letter the Man from Maine Is Dear to the Hearts of the Factaful, and the Cry Goes Up for Blaine, Blaine.

Blaine the Man.

HINGTON, Aug. 12 .- It is obvious that politics is going on at the summe sentileance reach Washington Waramaker and Elkins altogether erence with the president, with ctary Halford remaining at his to be convenienty out of the that something unusual is One rumor which reached here be president has taken serious the way in which the Blaine boom exerberates through the land and ent is said to understand that moment in his career has ar-that if the demand for Blaine is to go on swelling in volume it nothing but humiliation for himin nothing but humiliation for him-that he will be rejected or left un-turwanted, just as R. B. Hayes be president also knows that the who can stop the Blaine boom is uself, and it is supposed here that to go to Bar Harbor to see about hulkeriof letter of declination are Russell predicted some months call informed politicians think-all write such a letter if the presiis upon it, though his judgment agreem of his friends is that the american property. Harrison hates are beening Blaine, and have senselves for the appearance of the deas come out. It is difference with the Blaine boom, m is to go on quite as surely as

ramor which comes down from y is that the president having be-vinced that the party really wants considering the advisability of stepping aside, and if Blaine will nomination, making it unanimous, at to this story Elkins is to go to farbor to see if Blaine will accept the

The determination is to make it

Why Doughs Resigned.

Washiveron, Aug. 12.-Ex-Minister to ti Boughas says he resigned from purely sonal motives. The statements made adding his official work he considered tageous. He was accused of being dereor Mole St. Nicholas, but it

Texas Patents.

Special to the Gazette. Washington, Aug. 12.—List of patents w Texas: Hay press, Benjamin Coc, unit strain bin funigator, Thaddens A hallon, Young plow marker, James D, larley, Dodd, wheel, James Pluck, Utore stretcher, Edward Woodward,

Washington, Aug. 12.-W. P. Clements of sterling, Kon., was appointed sugar inspector under the new bounty law.

HOLLAND HORRIFIED.

A Pair of Butchers Charged with Cow

follows, Beis, County, Tex., Aug. 12.and questide of our little town was yesterday by the report that Jim and Jim Dix, butchers of this place, barged with cow stealing. Later in the hide of the stolen cow was and mentified. The accused parties are to Balton when Wills re to go to Belton, where Wills el and placed in jall. Dix is at leaswing the consequences and ar with the geography of sev-

town, was thrown from a gig by a runaway base this morning and had one teg broken above the anote and received other bruises.

BEYOND A DOUBT.

or George of Mississippi's Re-Election

Costo, Miss., Aug. 11.—The primary rel Secutor George's re-election code this, and are now asking a lise on Barksdale as the successor this proposition is rejected, abbreasury question has become a decent Mississippi potitical nos-

Charans, La., Aug. 11.—The Mis-cauxass for the two United States slips from that state has reached that the re-election of George legislature show 66 for Waithall and 23 for Barks-Ill get sixty-four of those yet to o serve a second term, but wire from the senate, but the seen the two factions was so the canvass so warm that no ats paid to Mr. Walthall's request, ous primaries the votes were of the re-election of both Walthall. Now that the sena ion is determined, a movemen to unite the two factions of the substituting Barksdale's Waithali, who does not tat of Waithall, who does no the senate as representing the of the party. The chances are the proposition will not be as burksdale hangs by the sube, which has been conden

Democratic state convention. AFTER EIGHTY-ONE YEARS.

A Lockhart Lady Falls from a Gallery and Dies from Injuries.

HART, CALDWELL COUNTY, TEX., 12 - Mrs. Harris fell from a gallery. r thirh and died. She was eighty one years old, and had lived here a great lumber of years. Up to the time of her accident she was healthy and active.

Prohibition in Georgia. ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 12.—The bill prohibling the sale of liquor within three miles of a church or school, except in cities, was signed by the governor. This means prohibition, as schools or churches exist every three miles in Georgia, and where they do not, cheap buildings will be put up.

Deed of Trust on McKinney and Dentor Stores.

Special to the Gazette.

Denton, Denton County, Tex., Aug. 12.

Ballard & Baker filed a deed of trust here to-day to J. G. Mars, sheriff, upon their stock of goods in McKinney known as the Racket store, also upon their stock of goods in this city known as the Arcade to secure J. H. Jenkins and R. C. White of McKinney, executors of H. N. Douthett, deceased, in the sum of \$1152.90. It is thought the two stocks of goods will invoice much more than that amount. voice much more than that amount.

Special to the Gazette. FRANKLIN, ROBERTSON COUNTY, TEX., Aug. 12,—Deputy Sheriff J. T. White, who killed a negro near Hearne last week, was to-day, on sexamining trial, placed under bond of \$2000 for appearance at the district court on a charge of murder.

To Settle Scotch Crofters.

WINNIPEG, MAN., Aug. 12 .- Col. Englende and Maj. Clarke are en route to British Co-lumbia to further a scheme to settle 6000 Scotch crofters, members of the British naval reserves, in British Columbia, to have them present in case of an emergency on the Pacific coast. A gigantic Eaglish syn-dicate is being formed to develop the deep sea fisheries on the Pacific coast.

CHINESE MUST GO.

The Man in Black Will Drive Them Out.

SENATOR STANFORD AT WORK.

He is Assisting Thousands of Southern Negroes to Emigrate—The Politicians on the Pacific Coast Alarmed. The Scheme

Special to the Gazette.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Aug. 12.-Senator Leland Stanford is giving aid and encour-agement to thousands of Southern negroes, who are establishing large colonies in California. It is expected that 50,000 negroes will become residents of this state within the next twelve months. In view of these facts politicians are alarmed, as the colonists are quite likely to be wielded by the shrewdest political managers of the coast. Rev. C. O. Benjamin, a prominent and wealthy colored man of this city, is at the wealthy colored man of this city, is at the head of the movement. In an interview he said: "Our object in bringing negroes to California is to supplant the Chinese. The Celestials are not citizens or voters, and the colored people are both. We have signed contracts in my possession that will guarantee employment to all the people we bring here. We have secured 50,000 acres of excellent land, situated in Fresno and Shasta counties, and all of it may be irrigated.

This will provide homes for an immense number of colonists. Our people are now arriving from the Southern states at the rate of five families a week. Within the next twelve months I expect I will have situated in California 8000 families. Senator Stanford is favorably impressed with our scheme, and lent us much encouragement. The colonists will come principally from Alabama, Texas and North and South Car-

lina."

Benjamin leaves for the South in a few
Benjamin leaves for the large number days to arrange to send out a large number of colored people.

LOUISIANA'S GOVERNOR.

PARISH OFFICIALS WHO REFUSE TO OBEY HIS

Instructions in Carrying Out the Law Must Step Down and Out-A Picnic Out of a Hanging.

Special to the Gazette.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 12.-Governor Nichols to-day removed the parish or county commissioners of Calcasieu parish for their connection with the hangfor their connection with the ing picuic of last month. On July 10 murderers. William Dial and Charles Sauge were to have been hung in Calcasieu parish. The event was advertised in that and neighboring parishes, as well as in Texas, and a big hanging excursion got up from Houston, the excursionists going with a militla brass band to witness the execution, it being provided with refresh-ments as though they were on a nicnic. It was supposed that some of the parish officials were interested in this venture, for although the laws of Louisiana require all executions to be in private, the gallows in the Lake Charles jail was so constructed that the hanging could be plainly seen from the outside, and all expressionists would see it. Governor Nichols cursionists would see it. Governor Nichols was indignant at this action, and a few minutes before the hanging reprieved the prisoners and stopped the execution. The excursionists who had assembled

The excursionists who had assembled from Texas and other parishes of Louisiana were indignant with this interference with the sport they anticipated, and the gov-ernor was asked to withdraw his reprieve and let the hanging go on. As Governor Nichols had no desire to prevent the execution, for both of the men had confessed to a double murder, he instructed the parish officials to provide for the hanging of the two men in private, as the Louisiana con-stitution requires. They declined to do so, and insisted upon using the present gallows which allowed the crowd on the outside to see the hanging, and another excursion on the day of execution was probable. This made the governor indignant, and he to-day removed the officials and will appoint mer in their places who will see that the haming is done as he wishes it—in private—an that no excursions come from Texas to Louisiana to witness hangings and make them gigantic picnics. As soon as the new officials are selected Dial and Sange will be

NEARING A DECISION.

The Case of the State of Chihuahua v Clayton, for Murder,

Special to the Gazette. El Paso, El Paso County, Tex., Aug. 12.—The case of the State of Chihuahua against Clayton, for the murder of J. H. Cavitt, is almost at an end. The prosecuting attorney, in winding up, asked that the sentence of death pronounced in the lower court be confirmed by the supreme. The magistrate has until next Saturday to decide.

EN ROUTE GULFWARD.

Governor Hogg and Party Depart From San Antonio.

Special to the Gazette. SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Aug. 12.-The guber

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 12.—The guber-natorial party left here at 1 o'clock to-day, bound for Rockport, where a stay of some days will be made. The party consists of Governor and Mrs. Hogg, Will Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Swearingen, Mrs. E. B. Robinson, Mrs. Lula Baker and Mr. Rea-gan of Houston. The "Tecalco," the pri-vate car of Receiver Yoakum of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass, carried the guests.

TWO DEATHS.

A Representative Poet and a Representative Editor.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

How the Seventy-Two Years of His Eventful Career were Spent.

George Jones, the Founder and Publisher of the New York Times, Leaves a Monument Aiready Erected to His Memory.

James Russell Lowell.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 12.—Hon. James Russell Lowell died at 2:10 this morning at his home in Cambridge.

It appears that the poet was taken sick about five weeks ago. About two weeks or more ago he became delirious, and up to Monday he recovered consciousness only at

brief intervals, when he gave the members of his family signs of recognition. He seemed to think he was far away from home and appeared to long to get back to Elmwood and his family. At times he fancied he was entertaining some royal visitors. Though unquestionably his pain was great, he made no complaint. Last Sunday he seemed better and the delirium left him. On Monday he appeared brighter than at any time during his long illness. Up to that time he had been cool, but he then began to show the effect of the heat. On Monday afternoon when the nurses changed the bedding he suffered intensely brief intervals, when he gave the members changed the hedding he suffered intensely

when moved, and finally said: "Oh, why don't you let me die?"

These words were his last. He seemed from that time to lose heart, and gradually his life faded away. He continued in a comatose condition until 2:15 o'clock this morning, when the last spark of life went

Beside him in his last moments were a sister of his first wife; his daughter, Mrs. Edward Burnett, and her husband, the ex-congressman, as well as the nurses and ser-vants of the household, to whom he had al-

ways been so kind that a strong attachment had sprung up for him.

Mr. Lowell himself never inquired as to the nature of his malady. From inquiries it was ascertained that an old enemy of his, the gout, has afflicted him almost constantly of late, and that sciatica, hemorrhages and latterly a severe type of liver disease have in turn affected him. Mr. Lowell's health has been impaired ever since his return to this country in 1885, in concluding his diplomatic services of eight years, three years at Madrid and flye at the Court of St. James. The death of his wife in the midst of his social and diplomatic success in Lon-don as the representative of this country, had an untoward effect upon his health, which was then becoming broken. He re-turned to his home at Cambridge, the Elmwood so full of history. Here with brief intervals he has spent the whole seventy-two years of his life. His wife's loss weighed heavily upon his mind. Even then weighed heavily upon his mind. Even then he was beginning to fail in a physical way and went into society little, preferring to enjoy quietly the companionship of his books and gradually dropping into the recluse life of a semi-invalid. One or two friends have dropped in from day to day. His studies have been pursued friends have dropped in from day to day. His studies have been pursued whenever possible, and his geniality and lightness of spirit, even when suffering, was remarkable. The complete revision of his works in prose and verse was undertaken and completed, a task in itself of considerable magnitude, and which undoubtedly made a decided strain upon his impaired vitality. He has also written a charming introduction to Issak Walton's works and contributed a few pieces of verse to the Atlantic. Mrs. Burnett, his only child, has been with him constantly. She is his only near relative, except a brother,

his only near relative, except a brother, Robert, whose whereabouts are uncertain. The funeral will be held Friday at noon, in Appleton chapel, Cambridge. It is bable that Bishop-elect Phillips Brooks,

George Jones.

POLAND SPRINGS, Mr., Aug. 12.—Editor George Jones of the New York Times died George Jones of the New York Times died at 4 o'clock this morning.

The story of George Jones' life is the story of the founding and building up of the New York Times. Although Mr. Jones had reached the age of forty when he joined Henry J. Raymond in establishing the Times, and had already made his way to success and a competence in other business enterprises, his earliest inclinations had brought him into the field of New York journalism, and his return to it as a founder and publisher of the Times, was but the fulfillment of his youthful ambition. From the day when the first copy of the Times was issued to the day of his death, Mr. Jones has devoted to it, to the exclusion of all other interests and affairs, his undivided time and energies. His success has been the success of the journal he has controlled, His honorable career, and repute are inseparably associated with the career and standing of his newspaper. A complete history of Jones' management of the Times would of necessity include a history of the Tweed ring, which was broken up by the

Jones had secured the secret accounts of the Tweed ring and had begun the fight which was only to end with the complete overthrow of Tweedism, when, in some way, Tweed discovered that these accounts were about to be published in the Times and he at once sent an agent to Jones with an effort to buy the Times at any price he might name. This offer being refused, an offer of \$5,000,000 for the suppression of the accounts was made, but it was likewise re-

THIRD PARTY PEOPLE.

They Meet at Sulphur Springs Yesterday-The Britt Assault Case-Killed by Lightning.

Special to the Gazette. SULPHUR SPRINGS, HOPKINS COUNTY, TEX., Aug. 12.—The celebrated Britt as-sault case was concluded to-day and the bond of the defendant was set at \$500. His

friends fairly crowded around the judge to get their names on the bond. The size of the bond shows there is nothing in the case but malice on the part of the old man's daughter, who made the complaint. The third party people of this county held a meeting at Alliance hall to-day with about

125 present. Precinct chairmen for the eight precincts in this county were duly appointed. The following resolution was manimously adopted:

Resolved, that we will vote for no man who is nominated by the Democratic or Republican party, and further that we will vote for no one who joins the People's party after this date and offers themselves for an office.

for an office. The meeting was not public, but the above facts were ascertained from parties who were present.

Yesterday evening during a storm at Sulphur Bluff, about tweive miles north of this place, a young lady named Hester Harrod was killed by lightning. She was standing on the south side of the house watching the approaching storm, when a bott of lighting struck her. No other member of the family was joined. ber of the family was injured.

Manchester Trade Review

MANCHESTER, Aug. 12.—The Guardian in its commercial article says: "The reaction in cotton in New York and Liverpool has induced a quieter market and decreased the transactions. Prices, however, are main- about \$60.

tained. Makers are not disposed to sell far ahead at existing rates. The collapse has affected yarns more than cloth. Many spinners have abandoned the strong tone they assumed Friday. Yarns made from Amer-ican cotton suitable for the Continent and for the Eastern market are duil. Sales are small, but the inquiry is better. Medium shirtings for India and China are steady at recent rates. Fancy goods for India are in little request. There is little demand for mulls and jaconets. The best printing and bleaching cloths are well sold. Prices are firm. Medium crydes are steady. firm. Medium grades are steady.

A Small Fire at Waco.

Special to the Gazette. Special to the Gazette.

Waco, Tex., Aug. 12.—The frame house occupied by W. M. Brown and Mrs. L. J. McKenzie caught fire this afternoon from the explosion of a gasoline stove, and, together with the contents, was totally destroyed. An adjoining residence, occupied by W. W. Romines and T. C. Sherrill, was partly burned. Mrs. McKenzie, in whose proof the fire originated, was ill, and with room the fire originated, was ill, and with difficulty Mr. Brown got her from the house, he being severely burned on the foot. There was no insurance on the contents of either of the houses. Both residences belonged to Mrs. L. J. Garrett, Marshall, and were in-sured for ₹500 each in the Koyal,

An Accidental Killing.

Special to the Gazette. Special to the Gazette.

HUNTSVILLE, WALKER COUNTY, TEX.,
Aug. 12.—News of an accidental killing
was received to-day from Point Blank. in
San Jacinto county. Joe Carlisle, a clerk
at that place, son of Dr. J. P. Carlisle of
Cold Springs, was handling a pistol, which,
of course, was thought to be unloaded, when
it went off, killing another, Lewis, a
colored boy.

TERRITORY IMBIBERS.

BEER JOINTS OPENING UP RAP-IDLY IN THE B. I. T.

Agent Bennett Back From Washington to Renew His Ousting -Arrested for Murder Committed in 1884.

Intruders Must Go.

Special to the Gazette. Special to the Gazette.

Paris, Tex., Aug. 12.—Some time ago Agent Bennett, in charge of the intruder removal, suspended operations and soon after left for Washington, a fact which was hailed by the intruder element as a sign that evictions would cease, and that they would be allowed to hold Indian lands undisturbed. Bennett is back, and the intruders must go. Orders have been issued that they must be out by the 15th of August and on that day removals by force. that they must be out by the 15th of August, and on that day removals by force will be resumed. Misled by the false conclusion on Bennett's visit to Washington, many who were evicted on his first round have slipped back, and will have now to move again. They are, generally speaking, a shiftless, worthless class, and a curse to any place. Their presence in Texas has already caused a strong protest from the localities where they squatted.

For Murder of Seven Years' Standing.

Special to the Gazette. ARDMORE, I. T., Aug. 12.—Bark Degraff enreid was arrested at daylight this morn-ing, near Paoli, I. T., by Deputy United States Marshal Little for the murder of Jim Stallard, in Towson county, Choctaw Nation, in August, 1884. After the murder Degraffenreid at once fled to Mexico, where he has since resided, and returned to this nation about three weeks ago. At the time of the killing a large reward was offered for his capture. He will be taken to Paris

Beer Joints in the Territory. Special to the Gazette.

ARDMORE, I. T., Aug. 12.—Beer is now being sold in Ardmore and at several points throughout the Indian Territory. Four cider joints here that have secured license for the sale of malt liquor, were yesterday converted into beer saloons, and a large number of beer licenses have been applied for. A carload of beer from the Anheuser-Busch brewery is on the road from St. Louis to supply the increasing demand, and it is safe to say that if no action is taken by the United States government in revoking the licenses, a month's time will see 1000 beer saloons opened in the Indian Territory, has always been considered a violatio the law to introduce beer into the Indian Territory, and sections 2139-2140. Revised Statutes, pertaining to the introduction and sale of ardent spirits, spirituous liquors and wines, prohibits their introduction and sale in the Indian country, and Judge Bryant, United States judge for the Eastern district of Texas, has held in the recent case of the United States vs. Julius Kahn of this place, for selling malt tonic, a mild form of beer, that beer does not come within this prehi bition. Accordingly various efforts were made to induce a revenue collector for the district of Kansas to issue special tax stamps in the Indian Territory for the sale of malt liquors. He declined to do so, as the department has all along steadily refused to allow it. The decision of Judge fused to allow it. The decision of Judge Bryant referred to has induced the depart-ment of the interior to consent to the issuance of special tax stamps. It is rumored, however, that Judge Parker, United States judge for the Western dis-trict of Arkansas, dissents from Judge Bryant's views in the question. It is also an interesting fact to the dealers in malt liquors in the Indian Territory that there is still another river to cross in the fact that Judge Shackelford, United States judge for the Indian Territory, has concurrent juris-diction to the violations of the above mentioned statute, and his views are not yet ascertained.

Spilling the Beer. Special to the Gazette.

Paris, Tex., Aug. 12.-Dealers at Pur celf and Ardmore, on hearing of the Bryant decision, immediately began to furnish pure lager to the thirsty of those regions, and the deputy marshals promptly spilled it: then the dealers succeeded in securing internal revenue license, and Marshal Dickerson instructed his deputies to let the

But Indian Agent Bennett does not take this view of it, and has instructed the Indian police to spill out all the beer they find, and it is understood that the deputies from the Muskogee court, which has jurisdiction in liquor cases, will not regard Bry-ant's interpretation of the law, but will con-tinue to accumulate fees by arresting the beer sellers, license or no license.

The latter propose to fight it out in the line of Bryant's decision, that malt liquors not being expressly mentioned in the statute, are not contraband; and it is under-stood they will receive financial backing from the breweries, who are interested in having this new source of trade thrown Altogether, a lively time may be

Serious Charge Against a Father, Special to the Gazette.

RAVENNA, FANNIN COUNTY. TEX., Aug. 12. -Jim Roberts of the Chickasaw Nation was arrested on last Monday by Marshal Port Walker on the charge of incest with his daughter, a good looking girl of about seventeen years of age. He gave bond for his appearance before the United States commissioners at Sherman. The marshal says he was arrested once before on the

New York, Aug. 12.—A force of con-stables leading a posse of armed men are in search of a negro brute named John Amelman, who attempted to outrage a woman named Mrs. Neimeyer near Great Neck, L. I. She escaped after struggling over an hour and giving him all the money she had,

THE SECOND DAY.

The Reunion in Fuil Swing During Yesterday.

RINGING SPEECHES

Made By Men Who Had Worn the Confederate Gray.

The Day a Thoroughly Enjoyable One to the Fifteen Hundred People Assem-bled-A Poem By Gen. Clarke-A Monument Association, Etc.

The day dawned bright and beautiful, the day dawned origin and beautiful though rather warm after the rain, and when the old soldiers began gathering at the pavilion the spirit of comradeship and good feeling necessary to a successful reunion was manifest. The hoary veterans, battle scarred and worn, many of them bent and crippled with the weight of years and the particular than had undergone out. bent and crippled with the weight of years and the privations they had undergone out of their loyally to the Stars and Bars, and the effects of long bivouacs in all sorts of weather, were in excellent spirits, and the merry jest and quip went round with all the spontagnity of more than a quarter of a century ago, when these gray-haired vet-erans were younger than they are now and blessed with all the strength and fervor of lusty young manhood. Side by side they had charged in battle:

Side by side they had charged in battle; side by side they had slept on many a bloody field, while all around lay their dead comrades; side by side they had marched comrades; sale by side they had marched together to lay down their arms before a victorious foe, and side by side they marched back to the Lone Star state, wrecked by the fortunes of war, to begin anew the struggle for existence.

These old men have not forgotten their

days of warfare nor the unnumbered dead, the flower of Southron chivalry, who shed their blood for a cause as dear to them as life-a cause lost, it is true, but still fondly cherished in memory's archives. We of to-day cannot appreciate the feelings that animates these heroes of a hundred battles when they again meet in annual reunion and comrade clasps hand with comrade. Nor can the rising generation appreciate the feeling that prompts the man who wore the gray to meet the man who wore the blue in fraternal intercourse, to invite those who fought for the Stars and Stripes to join in the festivities of those who de-fended the Stars and Bars. In all the festivities there yet lingers a fond remembrance of those who have re-

sponded to taps for the last time, and who sleep the last, long sleep, mayhap in unknown graves, yet whose memories are enshrined in the hearts of the people.

"On Fame's eternal camping ground Their silent tents are spread, And Glory guards with silent round The bivonac of the dead," It is estimated that 1500 people were in

attendance yesterday, and among the new activals were the following ex-Confederntes:
Ector's brigade—J. D. Rudd, Company
G. Fourteenth regiment; P. D. Kilgere,
Adjt.-Gen. brigade; W. J. Sparks, Adjt.,
Tenth regiment; John W. Clark, Company

Tenth regiment; John W. Clark, Company A, Ninth regiment; E. L. Alford, Company H. Fifteenth regiment; J. G. Ingram, Com-pany I, Fourteenth regiment; A. Har-ris, Lieut.-Col., Fourteenth regiment, Ross' Brigade: Col. T. R. Hawkins, le-gion; R. D. Rawlins, Co. F. Sixth regiment; gion; R. D. Rawlins, Co. F., Sixth regiment; I.P. Dans, Co. A., Ninth regiment; A.W. Atchison, Co. E., legion; J. F. Rowland, Co. C., Sixth regiment; W.G. Bryan, Co. I., Third regiment; I.V. Biven, Co. I., legion; W.A. Turner, Co. G., Sixth regiment; Newt Stephenson, Co. H. Ninth regiment; Sim Florence, Co. K., Third regiment.

after 9 o'clock. In the absence of Col. O.
P. Forrest, the chairman, Judge Booty, was
called to the chair and presided over
the body. The question of selecting a place for the holding of the next reunion was at once taken up. Wills Point, Weatherford and Greenville were put in nomination. Each had enthusiastic advocates, who presented the claim of each, and promised entertainment fit for kings, if and promised entertainment in for kings, it their town should be chosen as the place for holding the next meeting. Col. Kilgore spoke for Wills Point, and pre-sented her claims well, making the mouths of the veterans water as he told of the hospitality of this section which, according to the colonel, all but flows with milk and honey. Weatherford also had enthusiastic advocates who drew nearly as tempting a picture as Col. Kilgore. After a half hour's discussion the question was put and resulted in the following vote: Wills Point 22. Weatherford 31, Greenville 10. Weatherford lacked one of receiving the necessary majority, but was finally chosen by acclamation. chosen by acclamation. The time of holding the meeting was then brought up and discussed at length. The third Tuesday and Wednesday of August, 1892, was finally chosen as the time. When this question had been dis-posed of, Judge C. C. Cummings, a Confederate who lost his right arm for the cause

of the Confederacy, was introduced. Judge Cummings offered a few words of explanation as to why he failed to be with his comrades on Tuesday. The judge then eulogized the confederation of states as the mightiest nation that ever existed for the same length of time—a nation that did more fighting and more business to the square minute than any nation in the world's history. He affirmed and stood ready to show that there was something be-sides a spirit of rebellion which prompted the Confederate to fight so desperately, and he prayed that a true history would some day be written—a history that would represent properly the people with whom he fought and the cause for which they fought. Judge Cummings said that he was thor-oughly reconstructed in every way, save for oughly reconstructed in every way, save for a sensation that was ever present, and this was the sensation of grasping the sword which his right hand held when it was severed from his arm. That he could feel it still, and that it never left him. That he was soon to try the efficacy of electricity in ridding him of this sensation which he had felt at the end of his arm for a quarter of a century, and if the treatment was successcentury, and if the treatment was successcentury, and if the treatment was successful, and he should be relieved of the sensation, he would then be wholly reconstructed. He then reviewed an article by Green B. Raum, which appeared in the North American Review, and commented at length upon it. His remarks was closed by a tribute to Ross' Texas brigade and a description of its gallantry at Mechanicsville, where half of its number was lost in a charge that rivaled Balaklava. was lost in a charge that rivaled Balaklava. At the conclusion of Col. Cummings' re-marks a motion was made that a committee be appointed, two from each of the three camp where origades, to look into the advisability of or ganizing a permanent camp at some point in the state where the association of ex-Confederates of Texas could meet each year. The matter was postponed, after some consideration, till the association could convene at Riverside.

where a large crowd bad already gath other national troubles, and asked could such men as these harbor treason against their government! No one, he said, but he who was manifestly unjust would attribute such adjured ex-Confederates to impress it upon the colonel's kicking down one of the doors of the house of representatives when Speaker Reed's arbitrary rulings were

At 10:30 adjournment was taken to River-

being practiced upon the last congress, and remarked that there was nothing small about Col. Kilgore but his feet. Col. Kilgore spoke as follows:

I have always since the war taken much interest in ex-Confederate reunions and or-ganizations, and in that respect I have difganizations, and in that respect I have differed from many men in the South, who seemed to think that the war and its causes and consequences should not be discussed except about the fireside, and then only in "bated breath," lest we should be charged with plotting treason. It is true much foolish talk has at times been indulged in by Southern men, whose zeal outran their judgment. But at the same time much conservative and enlightened discussion of the origin and purposes of the war have marked these reunions, serving the impormarked these reunions, serving the impor-

marked these reunions, serving the innor-tant purpose of placing the South and her leaders in a proper light before the world, and giving to history truthful details of our struggle and the motives of our people in bringing on the contest.

I do not concur in the statement so com-monly made that the war was fought for slavery. The South has ever been jeulous of any effort upon the part of the Federal government to make aggressions upon the rights of the states and on the institutions which belong exclusively to the states. Now, the fact that a great political party

had been organized in one section of the country on the single idea and for the single purpose of compassing the destruction of one of the principal institutions of the states of another section of the Umon, and that this party had elected its president, were cal-culated to alarm a people who had been taught to believe that the liberties of the secple depended upon the preservation of the in-tegrity of the states under the constitution. iegrity of the states under the consitution. Slavery was the particular local institution against which this party directed its attacks, and its leaders declared that the constitution, and indeed the entire framework of constitutional government, should be destoyed if it stood in their way. If this party was willing to destroy the states to accomplish the destruction of one of their local institutions, and seemed able and determined to do so, then there was nothing else the South could do but stand on that inaerent right which belongs to every proinherent right which belongs to every peo-ple and engage in a revolution for the pur-pose of securing their liberties which were about to be destroyed by the government. about to be destroyed by the government. The attack upon slavery meant an attack upon the states; the attack upon the states meant an attack upon the liberties of the people, and it was to repel the attack upon the states and their institutions, and the liberties of the people of the states, that the south made war. She need not have gone out of the Union to preserve slavery. It was provided for and protected by the constitution of the United States; but the avowed purpose of the dominant party to subvert that constitution was what alarmed the people of the South and provokes the

the people of the South and provoked the It may be said that the action of the Republican party and the declaration of its leaders did not afford sufficient ground for the revolutionary action of the South. But that statement, which implies that the South fought on the first appearance of danger, shows the intense devotion of her seemle to constitutional government and is people to constitutional government, and is tribute to their patriotism and their

sity for war existed, and hence opposed se-cession with all the strength and zeal I could command. A majority of the people could command. A majority of the people held the other view, and I did not hesitate a moment as to my duty—I went with my people, tried to do my duty and am proud of my record in the Confederate army. If I were ashamed of my own course I would be ashamed of the courage and endurance and patriotism of the brave men who fought under the same flag and fought as I did for what they deemed the right.

To say that the people of the South were To say that the people of the South, were disloyal to free government and were willing to destroy constitutional liberty to secure slavery is an outrageous slander upon their intelligence and their patriotism.

The constitution of the Confederate states was modeled after that of the United States was modeled after that of the United States.

THE DAY'S DOINGS.

The Proceedings at the Reunion During the Day.

With characteristic military promptness, the veterans assembled in the chamber of commerce and were called to order shortly for the election of president every six of the power of congress—left nothing to implication and construction. It provided to the chamber of congress—left nothing to implication and construction. It provided to the chamber of congress and were changes were made, they were always in the interest of the people—city of Austin, Texas, or some other suitable point in the state of Texas, to be dedicated "TO OUR CONFEDERATE," DEAD."

3. Its places of business shall be in the city of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Tex., and the city of Austin, Travis county, Tex., and the city of Austin, Travis county, Tex., and the city of Austin, Travis county, Tex., and the city of Austin, Texas, or some other suitable point in the state of Texas, to be dedicated "TO OUR CONFEDERATE," DEAD." years and that he should be ineligible to a second term. It gave congress authority to grant cabinet officers the right to a seat in either house of congress, with the privilege of discussing measures appertaining to his department. It gave the president authority to approve any portion of any appropriation bill and disapprove other portions. It pro-vided for a tariff for revenue only. It prohibited congress from appropriating money for internal improvements, and provided for the payment for such improvements by duties on the navigation facil-cilitated by such improvements, thus making the beneficiaries pay for river and barber improvements instead of taxing and harbor improvements, instead of taxing the whole people in the interest of particu-lar localities. It required that all acts of congress shall include but one subject, and congress shall include but one subject, and that should be expressed in the caption.

All these things tend to show that the people of the South were devoted to the form of government devised by the rebels of 1776, and they in forming a new government sought to make a constitution so plath and so simple—to mark the line between Federal and state authority so distinctly—that there could be no controversy over the questions which had fatally divided the country.

Mayor Smith followed Col. Kilgore. Af-ter welcoming the ex-Confederates to the city and assuring them that everything pos-sible would be done for their comfort, he said that it was his opinion that these oceasions in the lives of the old Confederate veterans should not be given over to speech-making, but rather should be spent in social intercourse and relating pleasant reminis-cences and stories. He said that the failure of the cause of the Southern people was the greatest calamity that ever befell the inhabitants of any country in the direful damage that it worked to life and property, and that he felt it was unprofitable to talk over the sad affairs of the history of the five-years' war; that he fought for the cause, but was to-day a loyal citizen of the United States, and proposed always to be so long as the intercourse and relating pleasant reminis and proposed always to be so long as the government lasted. After again welcoming the visitors Mayor Smith closed his re-

Col. Morgan of Johnson county was called for and was introduced by the chair-man. Col. Morgan said that he could conceive of no higher honor than to be called upon by his fellow-citizens to address them upon any occasion, but that the highest honor which could be paid him was that of a call from those who bore the Stars and Bars—an invitation for him to compare the notes of the past and present. He was proud of the part he played in the struggle—proud that he was in the ranks of the Confederacy at the beginning and prouder still that he was there at the close of hostilities. He challenged any one to show in history a parallel to the matchless military achievement of the Southerners; that Napolean's and Hannibal's soldiers, who scaled the Alps deserve not half the glory of the Confederate soldiers who in the times of war grasped the sword and shouldered the flag, and when peace was declared with equal de-Bars-an invitation for him to compare when peace was declared with equal dewhen peace was declared with equal de-termination and bravery grasped the plow handle to snatch from desolation their homes, which had been devastated and nearly destroyed. He then reviewed the record of the South's great men who had figured prominently in politics, and those who had bled and did more than their share in the wars of 1812, the Mexican war and other national troubles, and asked could such men as these harbor treason against their

fought and then judge of their relation to the government against which they are said to have rebelled. Col. Morgan's speech was an eloquent effort, and one from the heart. It stirred the veterans as none other had

during the reunion. A business meeting was held after Col. Morgan's speech, and the election of officers was passed to. This was quickly disposed of. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Col. R. M. Henderson of Sulphur Springs, president; Jeff Gee, vice-oresident from Ross' brigade; Jonathan Rudd of Harrison county, vice-president from Ector's brigade; A. G. Adans, vice-president from Granbury's brigade; George L. Griscom, the present incumbent, of Weatherford, was elected secretary. A business meeting was held after Col

A committee of six was appointed—two from each brigate—to confer relative to the advisability of establishing a permanent camp where Texas Confederates could meet each year. Capt. Veal then brought up the matter of the confederates. Capt. Veal then bronght up the matter of exection of a monument to the Confederate dead to be placed in the city of Austin or some other suitable place. The subscribers to the fund are to be formed into a stock company, the charter of which has just been gotten from the secretary of state. The capital stock is \$1,000,000, and while it is not expected that this much will be raised, the idea is to raise as much as possible. A fund was immediately started on the ground. Col. Smith was elected president of the stock company and a secretary was chosen. About \$372 was immediately subscribed. Anyone desiring to subscribe to this fund can do so by communicating with Col. J. P. Smith or Capt. Veal, of this place.

At this juncture dinner was announced,

At this juncture dinner was amounced, and the crowd repaired to the stands, where an abundance of baruccued meat, light-bread, coffee, etc., had been prepared.

After dinner Capt. J. H. Robinson was called upon, and related some interesting facts relative to the march of the Texas brigades from this state to join Lee in Virginia. He also described very vividly, and h an interesting manner, some of the buttles in which the Texass figured

ties in which the Texans incored and took occasion to commend their valor in the highest.

When Capi. Robinson had done, his brother, "Old Tige" Robinson, as he is familiarly called, was called for, and came forward to press the claim of the Thirteenth of Georgia to the highest distinction. He said that from the talk of his predecessors one might imagine that there were only Texans in the thickest of the fight, but that he was present to deny the superiority of any Texas brigade over those of old Georgia. Some good-natured badinage then followed between the two, which was participated in by the crowd in which was participated in by the crowd in

general.
At 4:30 o'clocka threatened rain dispersed. At 4:30 o'clock's threatened rain dispersed the audience. It had been agreed upon to meet at Como park pavilion at 8 o'clock in the evening, where Gan. F. M. Clark, a Union soldier, was to have addressed the Confederates. The threatening weather, however, kept the crowd away, and the audience was so small as not to warrant calling the meeting to order.

FOR A MONEMENT.

The Charter of the Confederate Monument

Association. The old soldiers think it is about time the state of Texas was doing something to fittingly perpetuate the memory of her sons fittingly perpetuate the memory of her sons who fought, bled and died for the lost cause, and as no one else seems to have taken any interest in the matter, the survivors of the long and bitter struggle have decided to take the initiative and for this purpose have prepared a charter which reads as follows:

State of Texas, county of Tarrant: Know all men by these presents, that the undersigned and their associates form a private cornoration under the laws of Texas for

orporation under the laws of Texas for trictly benevolent purposes.

Said corporation shall be known as The Coofederate Monument association." "The Confederate Monument association."

2. The object of this association is do secure funds and erect a monument in the city of Austin, Texas, or some other suitable point in the state of Texas, to be dedicated "To OUR CONFEDERATE," DEAD."

3. Its places of business shall be in the city of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Tex.,

4. It shall exist for fifty (50) years.
5. Its business shall be transacted by a board of not less than thace (3) nor more than thirteen (13) directors. The name and postoffice address of the directors se-lected for the first year are as follows, viz:

L. S. Ross, Waco, Tex 2. Henry E. McCulloch, Corpus Christi. 3. W. G. Veal, Fort Worth, Tex. J. P. Smith, Fort Worth, Tex.
 W. L. Cabell, Dallas, Tex.
 E. M. Heath, Cleburne, Tex. Jo Abbott, Hillsboro, Tex.
 A. J. Ball, Wentherford, Tex.
 F. R. Lubbock, Austin, Tex.

The amount of its capital stock shall be \$1,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of a par value of \$1 cach, which, when issued, shall be full paid and not subject to any

This charter will be filed as speedily as possible and the work inaugurated. The million dollars, if raised, would erect a magnificent tribute to the noble dead and would not only be an honor to the state, but acredit to every man who had ever worn the gray. There is little doubt that the efforts of the Moais fittle doubt that the efforts of the Moa-ument association will meet with a hearty and generous response from all Texans, and THE GAZETTE confidently expects to see the necessary funds raised and work on the monument under way before 1892 shall have passed into history.

THE BOYS OF THE OLD BRIGADE,

Where are the boys we have on the system and pride,
Whose courage rare was our boast and pride,
Where are the boys we knew?
Sabre by sabre they swept along.
Over the field to do or die.
A thousand blades, whose right arms strong
Gave to our banners victory.

Far from the homes of their love they're laid.
The trusted,—the brave,—the gay.
Resting beneath the painetto's shade.
In mouldering robes of gray.
All else may change, the years roll away,
But they from us never can part.
Their graves are fresh and green to-day.
For they sleep in their comrades' heart.

The old, old cheer shall again go round

For the gallant ones that died.
The ear once more catch the trumpet's sound As we ride on side by side.
Our locks are gray, our vision dim.

And our love shall clothe with immortal life nd our love shan cloud. The boys of the old brigade. F. M. CLARKE.

Special to the Gazette

Springer, Tex.. Aug. 12.—A gentleman near here, recently with his bullet moulds, pulled a big long needle out of his little boy's right thigh. It made its presence known by a rising, which was opened, exposing the needle. They cannot account for its presence, except that he swallowed it.

Dr. Mott, who lives here, recently extracted a fish bone two inches long from a lady's side. She swallowed it and it worked

Too Handy in Penmanship.

Special to the Gazette.